VOL I.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY AUGUST 20, 1862.

NO 112

Dabidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT,

JOHN BUGH SMITH, Megen-

WILLIAM SHANE, Bourder JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshul.

Deputy Marshalt-W. H. Wilkloyen, A. C. Tpeker, and James A. Stude. Clinto of the Merket-John Chumbley , ex-officie, first

Jon. L. Ryan, second ; and John Buddick, thord. The Assure-William Driver Research Collector - A. R. Shankland. Water Tue Colleger-T B Garrett. Transcer-B. Benry.

City American John McPhail Smith.

Wharf Busier-Thomas Looke. Reperiatendent of the WorkhousJ. Q Dodd. Buyerintendent of the Water Works-James Wyntt Chief of the Fire Department-John M. Senbury. Seriou of the Country-T. R. SicBrids. Altrest Oversorr-J. L. Ficwart.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Ablermen M. M. Brien, Persident, J. E. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H. G. Sorvet, Wm. S. Chentham, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Clayborne, and Jan. Robb. Common Commil.-W. P. Journ, President ; William Roberta, T. J. Yarbrough, Win. Driver, Wm. Stewart Louis Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. Southnate, A. J. Cole, Jan Suyie, Andrew Anderson, J. B. Kunekes, and John strendy-

SCANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL. Finance-Knewler, Scovel and Cole, Water Works-Anderson, Smith and Chilborne

Streets - Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brieu, May field, Cheatham and Claiborne Whorf-Navenna, Stewart and Turner. Hospital-Jones, May field and Sman. Schools-Canatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Pice Department-Croudy, Driver and Newman Gas-Driver, Cheatham and flavia. Considery -Fmith, Stewart and Newman

Market House-Roberts, Stewart and Turner mer-Hough, Calborne and Davis. Police-Cheatlam, Brien and Anderson springs-Hough, Clayborne and Bries. Worldones-Chestham, Maydeld and Knowles. Improvements and Ergenditures-Cale, Scovel and

Public Property-dirien, Chemitum and Turner. Feet House-diagnoid, Jones and Roberts. age The Board of Aldermen mosts the Toursdays next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in each mouth, and the Common Council the second

and fourth Thursdays to each month. NIGHT POLICE

Ciptain-John Baugh. First Limitmont-Wm. Varbrough. Second Lientement-John H. Davis. es-Wm. Jackson, John Cavonder, Nich Davis, José Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottroll, William

Mayo, John Rogler, J. W. Wright, John Punkuit, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Huiltt. Air The Police Court is opened every morning at

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sherif-James M. Hinton. Departes-Thomas Hol Register-Phineas Garrott Trustee-W. Jasper Taylor. Ranger-John Corbitt.

Revenue Callector-J. G. Briley Bulleaud This Collector-W D. Rabortson Chushibles for the Noshaille District-John D. Gowe

COUNTY COURT. Judge-Hon James White oth-Chris-P. Lindsby Nightle

and The Judge's Court meets the first Manday is each mouth, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrator of the County, is held the first Monday in Jamery, April, July and October

Chel-David C. Love. All The Court moets the Brit Monday in March

CRIMINAL COURT. Judge-Hon. William K. Yerner. Gleck-Charles E. Diggons. se The Court meets the first Monday to April As

CHANCERY COURT.

Chanceller-Hou. Samuel D. Frietnen. Clirk and Master-J. E. Gienven. may The Cours meets the urst Monday to May and

I. O. O. F.

high P. Hun, Grand Sourctury, should be addressed at Sashnille, Ton-

Tomassee Lodge, No. 1-Musts every Total by Even. ing, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Sum mes streets. The officers for the present term, are: O. S. Lemmur, N. G.; J. E. Main, V.W.; J. L. Weaking Socretary | T. R. Spain, Trousurer.

every Monday Evening The officers are: R. A. Campbell, N. G.; Henry Apple, Y. G.; J. L. Park, Secretary ; B. F. Brewn, Treasurer. goodey Lodge, No. 96-Meets at their Stall, on South Cherry Alcoel, every Pristay Localing. The officers

age : Q. C. Covert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Wyatt, Sormary ; W. M. Hallory, Tecuanter. Aseron Ludge, No. 105, (German)-Mosts at the Hall, corner of Union and Sommer streets, every

Dinrelay Evening, The officers are : Charles Rich

N.G.; P. Frishman, V.G.; - Bitterick, Secretary Goe, Saifatle, Trossurer. Edgely Benaupment, No. 1 .- Meets at the above Ball on the first and third Wednesdays of each month The officers are: J. E. Millis, U.P.; T. H. Mollride, H.P. F. Fuller, B.W., Peter Harris, Jr., J.W., John F.

Hide, Steller; H. M. Cetter, Treasurer.

bore this on the second and nurth Weitzerlay nights of such month. The officers are: Jas. T. Boli, man, J.W .- Churles Elvelor, Scribe; J. N. Ward,

ABRIVAL AND DEFARTURE OF TRAINS. Numerille it Dorstor H. H. Train leaves at 4.00, A.M. Nuch. & Chatlanouge S. H. Train Discres at 10.00, A.M.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

OFFICE: No. 51, OHEREN DURING

Presons wishing to used Freight and Parkages by the Morning Tracks of the Louisville and Nashwest have the same at the Office by 6 e'enck the .. with the payoff with.

DAYIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY - Continued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS. Pust-Bendquarters on High street. Col. J. F. Milor, commanding: District-Hondquarters on Summer street (Dr.

Ford's residence.) W. R. Sidell, Maj. Lith U. S. In fantry, A. A. A. S. Present Marshat-Readquarters at the Capitel. A dillen, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry.

Cliff Assistant Quartermenter -- Readquarters or Cherry street; No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.)

Cipt. J. D. Ringham. distinual Quartermoder-No. - Cherry atreas; Capt. Assistant Quartermaster -- Vinc street, near Mrs. Polit's residence. Capf. H. N. Lauth.

Assistant Quarterspaire-No. 27, Market street. Capt. J. M. Hule. older Commissory-Hondquarters, No. 10, Vine at. lept. H. Muchely. Consultancy of Sichaletence-Hecuit atrect. Capt. S.

Acting Commissions of Substitution-Corner of Broad of College streets. Lieut Charles Allen. Medical Director-Summer atreet. (Dr. Fort's obt enfence.) Surgron, E. Switt-Modford Purespor's Office-Church attent, Masonic highling, J. H. Finren, Surgeon, 5th Kentucky In-

butry, Acting Medical Purveyor. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS. Northern Mull, via Louisville, arrives Dally, 5.30 P. M. leaves 44 7.45 A.M. Colombia, via T. & A. B.R. arrives " 8.30 P.M.

leavez " 5,00 A.M. Shalleyville, via S. & C. R.E. arrives " 3.50 P.M. " Isaves " 10,00 A.M. Lebauen, - . - arrives " 12.00 M. leaves " 2.50 P.M. Momphie Mail, leaves Daily, via Lonisville and Cairo. POST-OFFICES OPEN EXTOND LEBANON ARE-

Alexandria; Liberty. Gordonsville, Smithville, Jenning's Fork. Watertown, POST-OFFICES ON LINE OF N. & C. R.K --Fotterville, Jordan's Valley, or Shelbyville,

Palmetto.

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.,

Christians.

COMMISSION MERCHANES, NO & COLLEGE STREET.

New Stock just received and for sale low to close out wonsignments, 200 Bbis. Balt, for cale by connon a BRO.

100 tone SALT, for sale by CONNOR & ERO. 5O Onla MOPE, for sale by CONNOR A BEO. 40 bbis. Coal Oils, for sale by connon a min.

10 half bhis. Coal OIL, for sale by CONNOR A TRO 150 domin HROOMS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes SOAP, for eals by 50 boxes STARCH, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 12 chests TEA, for suite by CONNOR & 1980

12 half cheets TEA, for sain by CONNOR & BRO. 12 cadles TEA, the sale by CONNSE & IRO. 10 buyer Yeast POWINGS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

20 sees some, for sale by connor a mo-100 gross MATCHESS, for sale by CONNOS & BRO.

25 burne Star Candless, for sale by Connon a men. 25 ap 8 CONVER, for sale by CONNOR & CO. 14 blis. VINEGAR, 5 w min by convox a size. 10 KIS SALMON, I'r sain by DENNOB A BRO-

24 km MACKEREL, for sale by CONSOR & HEO. 5 and CONNOR a BRO.

2 kits SHAD, for male by 19 this TROUT, for sale by CONNOR & BRO

10 bbis MACKEREL, for sale by CONNOR & SEC. 4 bbis. CIDER, for sale by

16 boxos dried HERDNO, for sale by CONNOR & BRO 16 boxes Dront Scaled, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

SO kngs NAHAS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 50 hbla Crushed Sugar, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

125 bags MEAL, for sale by CONNOR & BEO. 500 hos FLOUR, for sale by CONNOR & BRO

20 sp 8 CONNO & BRO. 20 casks SLUES, for sale by CONNOR & IRO Tvolus Lodge, No. 10-Meets at the mone place 200 shis has POTATOES, for sale by CURNOR & BRO. 20 mas fresh Garden GEED, for sale by con-spik a BBO.

S and the contract of the sale by connect a fire 10 therone Chanvassed HAMI, with a large lot of all or sorts of Goods, which we will slose out low, at our old stand, No. & College street.

Sp. 8. B. CONNOR & BRO.

DR. COLEMAN'S

I THE attention of extreme, strangers, and others vin I ting Naskwith, requiring medicia sid, is respectfully called to this office, No. 21. Penetrick strant, soe and foor, between Cherry and the Square.

Dr. Coranan is an old practitions of medicine, his abreat animplest experience and flattering rancess for many years pear, in the treminent of ravers (me make, has indeced thin, to devote he undivided attention to all diseases of this sectors. Many cases of the most involvence character have premptly yielded to his tempoved method of treatment.

Primary, Sectionary, Pertury and Hereditary Pyphonic, Gourartons, disease and all diseases of the genits and strikery organs, meet with on resistance to the reministra.

and deprend of the Wintle of Tenerisman to his accounties.

A formale irregularities and functional interingual ments of the Wintle, and the disease oraling from souther the Wintle, and the disease oraling from southers and ill manged partnershop.

Every came of Reductible Register, and of Phresia, and coursed by a presence ment's paintime. If either of the Intlet cases in uniforted by the Colomas, a care in magnetify sourced, as a careful examination where is an access in magnetify sourced, as a careful examination of the interior of an access of resourced the interior of approach of the partnershop in improved health of operating.

Personal of either are applying in person or by tetter (describing case) on the first symptoms of any acrite specific disease, but he curved, in limit cases, by the abortive method, in Personal Learner and English of the confidence, primps asheating, and melocular distances, as he before a cut the partnersh of vertices distances, as he before a cut the treatment of vertices similar as a large of the eventual of the stream of the second plan that it is given to sette of the eventual.

Mashville Union.

T-E R M 4: Dancy Usons, per unnum.....

THE WEARTY D'SHIN, per AUDEMI, Watery Usion, per annum......

RATES OF ADVERTISING. (288, TEXES OR TIME AN UNDISIDERS WINDOWS).

TO ADVERTISERS IN DETAIL

One Column ...

Advertisements excupying any second position fa-side, 20 per can't, additional is plucied position catalide, 10 per cart.

See Advertisements inserted in the Local Column charged at the rate of throuty cause per line.

Changes may be made periodically when agreed upon; but every such change will involve extra ex-ponse, to be paid for by the advertiser.

By Absertises seasoling the apose consecuted for will

After their executing the space contracted for will elected for the execut. Marriage and Funeral Notices, When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the usual advertising rates.

Announcements of Candidates.

Cash required in advance for all advertisements, aniess by special agreement. We, the undereigned, have this day adopted the

above raise, to which we hard ourselves structly to WM. CAMERON, for the Union. JOHN WALLACE, for the Donatch

Namerick, Tenn . July 12, 1802. WEDNESDAY MORNING AUG. 20, 1862.

The Order Porbidding the Furchase of Cotton with Gold Reseinded.

We find the following in the Memphis

OUSERAL ORIGINA NO ---HEADQUARTERS PIFTIE DIVISION. MEMPHIS, Aug. 11, 1862. § The following orders have been received from Department Headquarters, and

In pursuance of orders from headquarters of the army at Washington, all restrictions on the sale of cotton, and the prohibition of the payment of gold there-for, are hereby annulied. Every facility

ton to market. By order of Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT. Ino. A. Rawlins, A. A. Gen.

By order of Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN. J. H. Наммоно, А. А. Gen.

So gold will take another brisk rise in consequence of this order.

The Exchange of Prisoners -- How Union Prisoners are Treated by

A gentleman who was at Aiken's Landing on Thursday gives an interesting account of the exchange of prisoners at that point. Our vessels arrived there at one in the afternoon, and in the course of six hours delivered the three thousand and thirteen rebel prisoners to Commissioner Robert Ould. The United States prisoners had walked thirteen miles, and were in an almost famished condition. their food having been two small biscuits each for the entire day. They had suffered extremely for want of water, and it was only after the entreaty of Mr. Ould with the Colonel having charge of them they were permitted in squads to quench their excessive thirst at a well. Captain J. S. Stevenson, of the marine artillery, connected with our boats, distributed food and otherwise relieved their necessities. They remained over night at the landing, Mr. Aiken, the proprietor of the plantation, furnishing them with straw on which to sleep. Early the next day they were taken on board our trans-ports. Mr. Ould acknowledged the rebel prisoners had been better treated by the United States authorities than our own men at Richmond, and certainly the contrast between the two parties furnished

MILITARY POLICE A HUMBUG .- Events have transpired within the past three days demonstrating the utter inefficiency and humbuggery of the military police system in this city. A host of detectives have been for five months smelling out alcohol and the mixtures thereof. Genlemen's trunks have been seized at the depot and broken open and respectable and all manner of indignities, in the zeal of the official crusade on whisky, and yet on the very first occasion when troops in large numbers are, of necessity, detained for a few hours in this city, two regiments maden themselves with liquor at the low groggeries near the Old Markt House, break into open riot and defy the authorities. If to the breaking up of low drinking hells, which are well known to every policeman in this city, the military police had directed balf the energy that they have to worrying the respectable merchants of Richmond, the public ournals would not to-day have, in shame and humiliation, to record a military riot at noonday in Main street, and the shooting down of an unarmed and inoffensive itizen by our own soldiers .- Richmond

Within the last fifteen years England has spent more than \$500,000,000 sterling in imports of foreign corn.

Interesting Statements of Refogues from Richmond,

Mr. F. H. Osgood, a native of Haverhill, Massachusetta, a highly intelligent gentleman, has lately had the good fortune to escape from the tyranny of Rebeldom. He arrived at New York, on his way home, Wednesday morning, and has furnished a very interesting statement of the trials of a Union man in that deestable portion of the country now presided over by Jefferson Davis. Mr. Osgood corroborates what we have heretoore published from other refugees respecting the tyranny and espionage exercised over the people of the Rebel States and especially over those who are suspected of entertaining latent Union sen-

He sailed in the steamship Merion from New York for Charleston, about two years since some time previous to the secession of South Carolina from the Juion. His profession is that of a practical engineer, Arrived in Charleston he obtained work, putting up two of Parkhurst's steam saw mills to that city for Mr. Geo. W. Morris, and doing other things in his line of business. time he got falong very well; but after the battle of Fort Sumpter suspicion was the battle of Port Samperthern men, and, and aroused against all Northern men, and, although he had said nor done nothing to compromise himself, he found that he was included among the suspecied Shortly after that battle he was arrested on suspicion of being disloyal to the Becession movement, at the instigation of one Wm. F. Dodge, a Northern man residing in Charleston, who was the Secretary of the "Palmetto Minute Mea," an out and out Rebel organaization.

This Dodge also caused to be arrested Mr. Hutchings, now at his home in New Jersey, whom he had met at Coumbia, S. C., and influenced to come to Charleston and join him in business, but whom he reported as disloyal after having taken from him what money he was in possession of. When arrested, Mr. Osgood made application to a friend, Mr. W. T. J. O. Woodward, the agest of Adams' Express Company in Charleston, a man universally liked in that city, through whose influence he was accuitted. He continued at work in Charleston for three or four months, when he went to Richmond, where he stopped till the 1st of October, 1861. Then he went back to Charleston; but business being very dull be remained there only five or six weeks, and returned to Richmond. He there got employment repairing the power press of the Dispatch newspagines, &c., and for some time was allow-

ed to pursue his avocation unmolested. He was at length, arrested, however, under the following circumstances :-Several Union prisoners, taken at the battle of Bull Run, who were confined in one of the warehouses, had become almost destitute of clothing, and our inforings, bought a quantity of under clothing, with the idea of presenting them with it. possible will be afforded for getting cot- He proceeded to the prison, and left the articles there with them, but on coming out was arrested as a sympathizer with the Unionista. Owing to the intercession, Rebel commissary department (who, by army, being the only chance he then

could get of procuring a living. While working there, Lieutenant Builey, of Philaddlphia, a prisoner of var, sent to Mr. Sloat for ten dollars, with which to procurr some nesessaries of which he stood in need. Sloat refused Mr. Osgood, seeing the very mean num-ner in which he treated the lieutenest, for whom he professed great friendslip, refused to work any longer for Shat, and accordingly left his employ. While working in Richmond, Mr. Osgood mide a few trips to Petersburg, in order to ascertain if there was any chance of escape in that direction, but always returned unsuccessful. While on one of these trps, wever, he, in company with another nion man, performed the perilous feat I cutting down a secession flag-staff that had been raised in that town. Coniderable excitement was occasioned at the time among the Secesb on discovering the fall of their misnamed "liberty pole :" but to this day they are unaware

of who were the parties that leveled it Mr. Osgood, after remaining in Richmond a short time longer, conceived the dea of escaping by way of Fredericksburg. He accordingly started in that direction, but had not proceeded a great way when he was arrested by a com-pany of the Rebel infaniry scouts and brought back to Richmond. By mannacturing circumstances to suit his peculiar case, however, he managed to "pull wool over the eyes" of his captors and the authorities sufficiently to ward off punishment. He then went to work for Lester & Robinson, who also had a contract for repairing muskets for the Rebel army. This Lester is a Brooklyn man, but his partner' Robinson is a Virginian. He continued working for this firm for the term of five weeks, when he go: into difficulty again in the following man-

Shortly after the news of the battle of Roanoke Island had been received in Richmond, Mr. Dsgood remarked, in the presence of his fellow workmen, "Well, if things go on in this way, it will be but a few days before the Stars and Stripes will again float over our capitol building For making this remark he was put in prison, and kept there for five months. The manner in which he and the other prisoners were taunted by the Rebel Guards is described as perfectly flendish. He was often asked to enlist in the rebel army, and as often refused. Often the guard would say to him, "Ab you Infernal Yanker --have got you now; you ought to be hung, and we will hang you yot." The prisoners were fed on stale bread and soup;

sometimes they would get a piece of fat bacon and a couple of crackers. They were always closely confined and subected to the most heartless indignities. Not knowing what might be his fate if he remained in prison, he determined to get out under promise of enlistment, and made application for that purpose, trust-

ing that some avenue of escape would be

opened to him if he could once more get eyond the walls of the Rebel Bastill He was finally released and placed as a private in an independent company rala-ed in Richmond, known as the "Caskie langers." Having reported for duty as a member of this company, he and others were detailed as provest guards within the city. He now thought he would try once more to escape the thraldom under which he was held. Accordingly, he made application to the Colonel of his regiment (one Clements,) who was unacquainted with his antecedents and supposed him to be a Southerner, for permission to go out scouting with another member of his company (Mr. M. R. Connor, a native of New York, who also made permission and a pass from the Colonel

his escape.) He obtained the necessary at White Uak Swamp, and the two started on their scouting expedition. Before leaving, the Colonel remarked to him, Now you must find out exactly where - Yankees are." tainly shall do that," replied Mr. Osgood: but his answer contained a hidden meaning that the Robel Colonel did not comprehend. Osgood and Conner passed by all the Robel videttes by showing their passes, and soon found themselves in close woximity to the Union lines, when, being ounted, they put their horsellesh to most excellent use, by making good time on the

road to a Union camp.

A Union picket guard soon discovered hem when the following colloquy took

Osgood-Friends, Union Picket-Well, friends, dismount and march with us. Most willingly, thought the two scouts, as they dismounted and surrendered their

Union Picket-Who goes there?

orses to the Union pickets. They were then taken to the headwarters of General Averill, which were eight miles from the place where the picket guard was stationed. The Gen. treated them very kindly, and sent them to Gen. McClellan. They were under examination at General McClellan's headquarters for a day and a half, and gave him a deal of information which that gallant young commander will assuredly at liberty, sent to Fortress Monroe, and

came North, rejoicing at their final escape from the tyrainy of Secessia. Mr. Osgood says that Richmond is one diery. All the large warehouses, from Ninth street to Seventeenth, are crammed with them, as are also many of the primant, wishing to alleviate their suffer- vate residences. The rebels admit that the slaughter of their troops during the seven days' fighting was enormous; in fact, a denial of it would be ridiculous in face of the present appearance of the rebel capital. In many cases the authorities even impressed the dry goods and lowever, of a Mr. Warner, chief of the other stores into hospital service, forcing the proprietors to yield them for that the by, is an Ohio man), he obtained ais | purpose in view of the emergency that release. He then meditated an escape, but | had been forced upon them. The Spotts saw no present prospect of it, and wait-ed for a more favorable opportunity. He use. The number of Union prisoners and next obtained work from a man named wounded Union soldiers in Richmond Sloat, of sewing machine notoriot, a does not, in Mr. Osgood's opinion, much Northern man, who had a contract for exceed four thousand all told. There is, fixing over old muskets for the Resel he says, a strong Union sentiment in the

city, to the extent, he thinks, of about one third of the population. All males in the city, from sixteen to sixty years of age, are compelled to bear arms, those from sixteen to eighteen, and from forty-five to sixty, being ranked as the second class militia. The city is to loan him the amount asked for, and governed by military law, the chief spice and detectives being made up of Ping Uglies from Baltimore. There are many civilians nows imprisoned for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and these, as well as the loyal portion of the popu lation, are praying for the advent of th Union army. The negroes, he says, are ripe for rebellion, but are exceedingly antious. The citizens fear them, and i they should once rise in rebellion the scenes enacted will be horrible. The daily ration of a rebel soldier now is ighteen ounces of flour and half a pound

> As a specimen of prices in Richmond, Mr. Osgood says common home-made papts sell for \$22 per pair; a box of matches, such as can be bought here for one cent, there brings fifty cents; a drink every companion. But now, instead of of mean whisky costs fifty cents, shoes, \$20 per pair. There is no specie there whatever in common use. Mr. Osgood knows of but one broker in Richmond; gold and silver. Quinine, a most neces sary article in that section, sells for \$45 per ounce. All they are able to procure of this article is smuggled into the city from Baltimore. The ignorance of the of them actually believe that President Lincoln is a negro, and will not be convinced to the contrary. There were rumors in the city that General Joe Johnston was dead. The avenues to his house are blockaded, and no vehicle of any kind is allowed to pass by it. The negro ladies but his sister. And, perhaps, the boy who attends at the General's house told Mr. Osgood that he had not seen that dignitary for nearly five weeks, and that when he last saw him he was surrounded by doctors, who commanded perfect silence to be kept in the house and vicinity. Another rumer which gained credence in the city was, that Beauregard had become insane and was sent South in order to recuperate his health. The number of Rebel troops now in the vicinity of Bichmond, Mr. Osgood estimates at about two hundred and

twenty-five thousand.

The Rebels entertain a high opinion of McClellan's generalship. Mr. Osgood has heard them repeatedly say that his recent knowledge that so masterly was the ourselves—not others—for the misfor- tained a strong article on the impolicy manner in which he brought it about, tune. KAPPA. of intervention in the American quarrat

their plans were completely frustrated, and their so-called victory barren of any results. They are creat-fallen and downhearted, having supposed that McClellan and his army were entirely within their grasp, and that they would either annihilate them or make them all prisoners.

STATEMENT OF MR. MICHAEL, R. CONNOR. Mr. MICHARL R. CONNOR, who was enlisted in the same regiment and made his escape with Mr. Osogon, also makes the following interesting statement of his experience in the Rebel army :

I am a native of New York city, where I have a mother living. I have been a resident of the South for the past four years, but was fortunate enough, however, in evading the conscription act until the early part of last June, when I was brought up by the Provost Marshal of Richmond and told that I must either enlist or go to prison. Preferring the former to the latter, I consequently joined

the Tenth Virginia Cavalry. I was told, on Joining the service, that I must find my own horse, equipments, &c., which I did, paying two hundred and fifty dollars for my horse, fifty dellars for my uniform, which to say the best of it, was not worth ten dollars, and sixteen dollars for my spurs, (having them still in his possession, he showed them to us), and every other article in preportion, for which I was promised to be reimbursed by the Confederate Government, but never received one cent from them for all the moneys I had expended. I was through the whole of the recent battles before Richmond, my company acting as body guard to General Huger during the many contests, which gave m an opportunity of ascertaining the feeling and opinion of that General on the results of the battles. At the battle of Malvern Hill, or Turkey Bend, I was placed on the left of General Huger and staff, who were about thirty yards to the left of the rebel line of battle.

I heard the General say on one oceasion to a member of his staff, after he had given the order to two Georgia regiments to "charge on the Yankee batte ries," and who were literally mowed down, "There is no use; we may as well withdraw our infantry and let it be an artillery duel." This was the only charge made by the rebel forces; they never attempted it again I also heard him say, as an Irish Brigade was charging on us on the double quick, "Here comes that damned green flag again."
The charge of this latter brigade was admitted to be disastrons to the Rebei forces, as they could not be railied again, and they also admitted a severe defeat. I heard a number of officers speak of these battles since, and they all agreed the capturing of the whole of McClellan's There seemed to be a great deal I dissatisfaction throughout the whole of the Rebel army since those battles, some blaming General Lee for taking the

offensive, while others say Jefferson Davis was the cause of their advance. They also admit having gained no advantage by the movement; on the contrary, they have lost a very large force, which they cannot replace. The whole Rebel army seem to have lost that vim and determination which they possessed provious to the seven days' contest; and on cossionists say that they were tired of the whole affair, and openly expressed their opinions that there was no use in fighting against so determined a foe. Mr. Connor says that every available man is at present in the Southern army, and that the men lost cannot be replaced. He also corroborated the statement of a number of other refogees, that they cannot stand the present state of things three months longer. He showed us a pair of boots which he had on, and says he paid the enormous sum of thirty dollars in Richmond for them. He also says that Confederate money can be had almost for ank-

ing for it, so little is thought of it. Family Courtesy.

Much has been said about the want of iomes in our land-homes that are local-Painfully evident as this is, may we not trace it to its proper source. Are not many of our homes made no longer such in reality, from lack of FAMILY COUNTERY? Engrossed with cares of the world, the man of business returns to his family at night tired and weary from his tolls. Throughout the day he has been wearing a pleasant face for all; and, with a the good humored " please" which mingled so freely with his words a few hours before, he orders this and that brought him, and receives all with an air that he has all the specie there is, and sells it shows he feels such cught to be done for at \$2.25 in Confederate money for \$1 in him. Most certainly should those, for whom he is daily tailing, be sealous in anticipating his every want and desire. This he should expect. But, which course will the more certainly secure this end; an order or a request; a smile or a frown; Rebel soldiery is surprising. One-eighth a pleasant expression and "Thank you, my child,"or a rigid countenance, plainly saying: "Well, this is due me as your

Many are polite and obliging to everybody but members of their own family sister is equally at fault on her pact, treating all young men with great respect save her brother. And, although of course it cannot be expected that one member of a family will be as reserved towards another member as towards an outsider; still, it does seem as if a greater regard for one another's feelings and more general courtesy, even in little things, would add additional attractions to almost any home. Can we not make an improvement in this matter? Are our own family relations as pleasant as we would wish them? then infose into them mor genuine politeness. Every one who has family connections can render that household happier by his own individual effort. change of base is one of the greatest | And if we fail to attempt this, and our military feats of the age; and they see our family as not happy, let us chids toward the United States, recently con-

Returned Union Prisoners What

they my of Hickmond. Correspondence of the N. V. Times. I

Our Point, Wednesday, Aug. 6. The reports brought by the James liver mail hoat yesterday—to the effect hat three whole divisions of our army had actually engaged the enemy, -that firing was still going on when the boat left, and that we had taken possession of Malvern Hill, -have naturally created no little stir here, and the arrival of this afternoon's boat is expected with much

anxiety I had a long conversation this morning with seversal very intelligent men among our returned prisoners from Richmond low on board the Louisians. These all repeat the assertions I have before made as to the disgusting filthiness of the pest-houses in which they were thrust at Richmond, and the wretched treatment that our men receive who are unfortunate enough to get into the power of the reb-They were ultimately confined in a erison at a place called Belle Islandbout a mile from Richmond-and that we have yet over three thousand prisoners in the same locality, and some five or six hundred yet remaining in the tobac-

co-house prisons. Cal. Corcoran is at Salisbury, N. C. Upon inquiring as to the truth of a sestilence having actually broken out at chmond, they said that, although nothng was more probable, they had heard othing of it when they left. They, however, represent the city as being in a terrible state of misery, sickness and anarchy, and that there are symptoms of its yet meeting the fate of another Sodom r Gomorrah-not directly with fire from an avenging Heaven, but from montaneous ambustion among the vile elements which compose the rebel capital. My informauts, however, scoun the idea of Richmond having been evacuated. They say that for "evacuated," we should rather read reinforced, for troops were constantly coming in up to the hour of their de-

One very significant fact was brought to my notice, and that is, that even in this hot-bed and headquarters of tenitors United States notes are at a vast premium. \$15 and even \$20 of Confederate paper are greedily offered for \$10 of our paper money, if any one can be found green enough to barter it way for Confed-

crate trash.

Pacific Mailway Jubilee. The passage by Congress of the Pacific Railway bill was celebrated at San Francisco on the evening of the 10th ultimo, by a grand torchlight procession of the firemen and a general illumination of the public and private buildings in the city. Among the motioes on the transparencies

oad is surer, when built it will endure!" Little Indian Boy step out of the way for the big engine "Fresh No. 4 Mackerel, six days from

"The Cable proved a table. The Rail-

vere the following:

Beliant—Chesapeake Bay Oysters, six days from the water!" "Now time and space are in the race San Francisco in 1862, 100,000 inhabitants. San Francisco in 1872, 1,000,000 obsbitants, San Francisco in 1862, 855,-000,000 assessable property. San Fran-cisco in 1872, \$500,000,000."

"The Iron of the East-(Painted clasped hand)-The God of the West. "The Locometive - His power is wet with the surge of either Ocean. His breast is grim with the sands of the Dos

"From New York to San Francisco-By the Horn, 16,000 miles! By the Isthmus 6000 miles! By the Railroad, 3000 miles! From New York to San Francisco-By the Horn, 100 days! By the Isthmus, 25 days! By the railroad, 4

"The Pacific Railroad—Uncle Sam's Waistband. He has grown so corpolent that he would burst without it?" "A long twilight when coming west; a quick daybreak when going east. Score up your longitude, Mr. Conductor!" Cape Horn be blowed-Salt Lake City,

the Half-way House; Bringham Young,

Esq., Major Switch Tender. Governon Lerchen.-We have already announced that Governo Letcher has left this city for Wytheville, whither he goes we learn, to see in person the condition of things with reference to the troops of the State line, authorized to be raised by General Floyd, and to render what assistance he may. A contemporary says with truth, that the Governor has labored faithfully to carry out the enactment of the Legislature; indead, he has done this in everything pertaining to his day ties, and particularly in reference to our great struggle for independence. The liligence and devotion of Governor etcher, in the discharge of his duties, have been unsurpassed. We are happy to learn that it is his intention to deman from the Confederate Government the Virginia traitors and the violators of Virginia laws who have fallen into its hands. These men have no right to be treated as prisoners of war; they are criminals against Virginia, who must be handed over to our own authorities, to be dealt with according to our own laws .-Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 2d.

NEGROES EMANCIPATED .- The Provost Marshal of St. Louis, on Thursday morning, emancipated twenty-one negroes, he property of Willis Horde, residing twelve miles from the city, on the Bells fontaine road, and his neighbor, Thomas Gardner—twelve of the slaves belonging to Holds and nine to Gardner. Horde and Gardeer are now confined in the military prison, and are charged with amistance to the rebel cause.

The London Saturday Review, which has rendered itself conspicuous for its defence of the cause of the Southern Confederation, and for its bitter malignity